Federal Funds - 1937

Resettlement Administration

TENANTS MAY OWN FARMS IF RA WORKS OUT

Huge Credit System For Southern Families Is Outlined By U. S.

13 STATES IN SESSION

Sharecroppers' Problems Studied By Leaders At Montgomery

By William Bennett
United Press Staff Correspondent

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 6.—A gigantic expansion of the present functions of the Resettlement Administration to enable it, with the aid of the Federal Land Bank, to underwrite home ownership for thousands of sharecroppers of the South was proposed here today.

Gov. Bibb Graves and Alabama agricultural leaders submitted to President Roosevelt's Farm Tenancy Committee, holding the second of its five meetings, a detailed proposal that outlined home ownership for virtually every reliable sharecropper willing to work for it.

RA would be reorganized under the secretary of agriculture as the "production credit division" of the Farm Credit Administration, according to the plan which was drafted by Graves, R. J. Goode, Alabama commissioner of agriculture, Dr. L. N. Duncan of Auburn and M. J. Funchess of the State Extension Service.

In New Guise

The plan would also provide a "farm supervision division" under the Extension Service, by which much of RA's old work could be carried on.

In brief, the old RA, in a new guise, would be in charge of financing and supervising the actual operations of tenant farmers while the Federal Land Bank, acting through the Farm Credit Administration and "production credit division"—RA again—would finance purchase of farms.

The program would call for an annual appropriation of $20,000,000 to be used in paying additional personnel which would be added to RA's present staff. And $50,000,000 would be appropriated each year to meet the needs of the Federal Land Bank in purchasing farms. The Department of Agriculture would take a first mortgage on all farms thus purchased.

Must Be Good Risk

However, when the tenant, financed each year by the "production credit division," repaid the purchase price plus interest at "the lowest possible rate" he would become owner of his farm.

The plan's sponsors pointed out that it will require whole-hearted support of both landowners and tenant farmers. When a tenant applies for home ownership he would be investigated before any steps were taken. After county, state and national officials were assured he was a good risk an appraisal would be made on the farm he was working.

If the appraisal, made by the "farm supervision division" for the Federal Land Bank, did not meet with that of the landlord, the Federal agency would be asked. This has been one of the efforts, it was pointed out, in operating RA. Owners want more for their land than the Federal agency is prepared to pay.

'Probation' Planned

After a tenant had negotiated for the Government to purchase his home, all his farming efforts would be supervised by the "production credit division." This division would loan him money for seed, farming implements and would give him advice, supervise his mehods and require him to follow its instructions by placing him on "probation" for two years.

The plan's sponsors did not estimate how long it would be necessary to appropriate the $50,000,000 before repayments would be able to meet the deficiency nor did they estimate how long it would take to absorb the millions of tenant farmers in the South, North and West. The sharecropper problem is most serious in the South.

Today's session was in charge of Dr. L. C. Gray, assistant Federal Resettlement administrator. Setting forth eight principal points on which the discussion will center, he requested all those attending to submit suggestions or recommendations in writing, so that the committee can take them up more fully later.

Subjects discussed were:

What can states do to improve rental contracts, both through legislation and education of landowners and tenants?

What chief difficulties face tenants who wish to become owners?

How should tenants be recompensed for improvements made on the farm, or penalized for depletion of land?

Interest Rates Studied

How can the Federal Government help tenants acquire farms, by loans, public acquisition of farms and lease to individuals?

What are the possibilities of cooperative farming by tenants?

What interest rates and amortization plans should be applied to Government loans to tenants or cooperates?

Can the present policies of the Government in regard to farm credit, Agricultural Adjustment Administration benefits, etc., be shaped to favor farm ownership?

R. W. Hudgens, regional resettlement director, said a partial list of those who had accepted invitations to attend the meeting included T. Roy Reid, Resettlement director of Little Rock, Ark.; A. G. Smith, of Columbia, S. C., representing Gov. Olin Johnston; J. A. Texada, of Gainesville, Fla., representing the State of Florida; George Mitchell, director of region four of Resettlement Administration; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; J. E. Chappell, of The Birmingham News and Age-Herald; I. T. Quinn, state conservation commissioner, and R. J. Goode, Alabama's commissioner of agriculture.

Others Expected

The executive council of the Alabama Policy Committee met last night to complete its plans for suggestions to the committee today.

In addition, many other prominent agricultural leaders, tenants and landlords were expected from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Virginia.

Two out of every three of Alabama's 176,000 farmers are tenants, and of that number, one out of every five has less than $400 a year income, including the value of goods produced and consumed at home, according to RA records.

Dr. Alexander Suggests Help For Farmers

Resettlement Director To Take Over Duties January 1st

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Will W. Alexander, whose appointment to succeed Rexford Tugwell as Resettlement Administrator is expected to go into effect January 1 has suggested that some modification of a plan of government loans to help tenant farmers buy land and pay back the money over a long period at low interest rates would be included in the RA program.

KNOWS TENANCY PROBLEMS

Dr. Alexander, a former Methodist minister, and now serving as executive director of The Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, was deputy Resettlement Administrator under Dr. Tugwell.

He said in an interview here this week that "in the long run, if we are to build a sound American life, we must have land and home ownership by residents."

The chief immediate problem of the RA, he said, "is the job of taking care of 400,000 families in the drought area of the western plains states."

With that over when farmers make another crop, he will focus attention upon the general problems of resettling. The purpose of the RA, he explained, is "to help farm tenants improve their standard of living and climb the agricultural ladder to land ownership."

AID LOW-INCOME GROUPS

Assistance of "this increasing mass of landless farm people whose income is so low as to make impossible any kind of a decent standard of living * * * must become a permanent part of any program to improve agricultural conditions," he went on, speaking chiefly of the situation in the south.

"You cannot think of low income for farmers apart from general farm conditions."

Improvement can be had through "increasing and stabilizing farm income * * * and through diversified farming," he said.

He described some form of crop control program as "essential to any general farm movement."

Whether the activities of the RA can be enlarged "depends on Congress," Alexander said, adding that this year's budget of $85,000,000 is "the minimum" that will be asked of Congress for the RA next year.

RA Staff Here Reduced By 30

Hudgens Says Paring Reflects Progress In Program

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser 1-11-37

A further reduction in the personnel of the Resettlement Administration with district offices here was revealed yesterday by vacancies at 30 or more desks in various departments. The exact number discharged, as the result of completion of planning phases of RA work, or consolidation of various units for efficiency purposes, was estimated by R. W. Hudgens, district director, to be "in the neighborhood of 30." One of the discharged employes had estimated the exact number at 60.

It was understood that, under present appropriations, no new rural resettlement or land utilization projects would be contemplated, but it was announced definitely that rural resettlement and land utilization projects now under way would be completed. Funds were available, it was said, for continuation of rural rehabilitation programs and necessary administrative procedure.

Mr. Hudgens said the decreased personnel reflected largely completed phases of RA work, such as planning, construction of rural resettlement houses, and that the general RA program was continuing as planned. He said he expected to visit Washington soon to obtain details of procedure for the immediate future.

25,000 TENANT FARMERS ARE EDUCATED FOR OWNERSHIP BY RA

4,000 ARE TO BE SET UP THIS YEAR

News-Age Herald

Bankhead Plans To Be Costly But Practical, Is View Of Federal Agency

Birmingham

The signing this week by President Roosevelt of the Bankhead farm tenancy bill will put into effect a new phase of government relationship with one segment of those whom the president has called the third of the population that is ill-clad, ill-housed, poorly fed. The following story is a review of past government experience in dealing with tenant farmers and what officials think of their outlook.

* * *

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Resettlement Administration figures that it had 25,000 tenant farmers who have been taught the tenets of cover crops and planned farming and are ready to be set up on farms of their own under the Bankhead plan.

7-25-37

The $10,000,000 of loans which the measure authorizes during the first year of its operation will buy farms for about 4,000 of these graduates of the resettlement rural rahibiltation loan program. Another $25,000,000 will be available the second year and $50,000,000 the third, the tenants to be given 40 years to repay the loans.

For nearly a year, the agency has been experimenting with these prospective landowners. It bought 75-acre farms on which 948 selected tenants took one-year leases, and which they have been operating with resettlement loans and rather mandatory resettlement advice.

Lessons Compulsory

Milo Perkins, an assistant administrator of the agency, says the advice and semi-compulsory lessons in farming has been the keynote of the program. But the business of graduating has been purely voluntary, he added. This comes about by paying back the resettlement loans before they are due.

Of this group, Perkins said:

"These people have demonstrated they deserve to have the door to ownership opened to them.

"When they came to us during the depression, they hadn't a dime and no one would lend them a dime.

"We loaned $135,000,000 to 500,000 of them. Some 25,000 have repaid in full."

Alabama Details

He pulled out his file on Alabama tenant farmers and went into detail:

7-25-37

Resettlement loaned money to 13,000 tenants in that state. The average net worth of those tenants then was $3.03. Now it is $362.

"Why, today these people are capitalists," he said. "They are typically capitalistic and conservative in their outlook, too.

"Two or three years ago, they had little to eat, dressed their children poorly and plowed cows or steers.

"The change in their morale is thrilling. It brings tears to go to one of those homes and see the old man plowing proud behind his mule, his wife showing off the vegetables she has canned, and the little girls going off to school in gingham dresses."

A budget or subsistence production and canning program is laid down to each tenant by resettlement field agents.

Single Crop Idea

"When you said 'Winter cover crops' to them, they didn't know what you were talking about," he said. To raise feed for their own mule was unheard of. Many of them couldn't raise a garden. And planning a garden to can enough food to last through Winter was a brand new idea.

"They thought only in terms of cotton, the single cash crop.

That was why the agency gave a great deal of advice about farm planning and management and made the taking of this advice a condition of granting loans.

"The program is to grow every possible necessity on the farm before thinking of making a nickle on cotton or tobacco or any other cash crop, which completely reverses the tenant's traditional ways of workings," Perkins said.

And, he added, for those who have learned these lessons, farm ownership is practicable.

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Resettlement Projects.

AROUND THE CIRCLE

Resettlement Project For Negro Farmers Established by Government at Montezuma—Yankee-Born Georgian Held One of Greatest Hates For Sherman—Hanged Twice By Federals.

By EUGENE ANDERSON

TEACHING NEGROES TO FARM

Encouragaed by the results of an experiment with Negroes down near Tuskegee, where Booker T. Washington lived and wrought, the federal government is establishing a resettlement project for Negro farmers near Montezuma. Ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight acres have been optioned, at an average cost of about twenty-five dollars an acre. Old shacks are being torn down and new cottages with bathroom, running water from deep wells, sanitary arrangements, etc., are planned.

Standing out foremost in the scheme is a supervisor of farming. Every person under contract must agree to be directed, and to follow directions. "We may not be able to reform the habits of some of the older Negroes, but we hope to have their children trained so they can carry on successfully," said Acting Supervisor of Project O. Pope, an Alabama man, who has been investigating the situation for some time.

"The Negroes live in the most unbelievable conditions, and they are in entirely too many cases reeking in filth and disease. They need to be cleaned up and inspired with hope. Of course, it will result in a general improvement on farms, and some of the disreputable hovels in which farm labor now exists will have to give way to better houses on other farms, but that will be to the advantage of everybody. When the Negro is taugh' to prosper and to want the things that can be supplied to her citizens, everybody will be better off.

"At Tuskegee we found a well educated and well trained Negro to whom we entrusted the job of supervising the resettlement project among the Negroes there, and he has done a good job. Good results have followed his efforts. He knows how to handle the Negroes so as to inspire them to do their best.

"We have an outstanding example of our work down at Irwinville, on the Jeff Davis highway. Our lands surround the Memorial Park, and we believe we can preserve and protect the park better than it would have been protected if we had not established our white resettlement project there. As an illustration of what some of our results are, we had a white man and his family brought down there from Cobb county. He and his wife and children were not even decently clothed. They were sleeping on bed springs, with no covering. They were as completely stranded as human beings could be. But they were clinging together. It required six hundred and fifty dollars to buy mules, a cow, chickens and a hog, and the other things needed for him to make a start. During the first season he sold enough watermelons and tobacco to pay off the six hundred and fifty dollars, and he had his meat, his cotton, his corn, his potatoes, his syrup, his peanuts, peas, beans, hay his vegetables and all sorts of things as profit. He announced that he would need no help from us for the following year. He clothed his family, bought bedding, furniture and household equipment, and was as happy as he could be. Mind you, that was at the end of the first year.

"Yes, we supervise the white people just as we do the Negroes. They must first go after enough to eat. That must be raised before anything else can be considered. A cow, a hog and chickens and a garden—those are essentials. Any farmer who hasn't those things is sure to fail. This white man from Cobb has two cows now, and his sow brought eleven pigs, and he has plenty of meat; and his chickens have multiplied, even though he and his family have had chickens to eat all during the time.

"Our plan is to rent the land at some nominal figure for the first two years; say, at two or three or four dollars an acre, depending upon the quality and condition of the land. If at the end of the two years, we are willing to go on with the family, we will take a mortgage for the selling price, and give the purchaser thirty years to pay it off, crediting the rent on the purchase contract. If the buyer fails to attend to his business, and falls down on his payments during the thirty years, and we see no chance to make him a success, we reserve the right to foreclose and let him go. Out of the forty-eight white families settled at Irwinville, only four had to be dropped. Four would not work, and would not fit into the program, so we were forced to put them out. That is a hundred-family project; and we are adding others this year.

"We tell them when to plant, what to plant, and we contract to market for them all of the surplus they raise.

"But supervision is the main consideration. Of course, if farmers have fallen down because they were not supervised they should be willing to let the government show them how to make a success."

BURNING AND HANGING A JUSTICE

No Southerner ever hated the Yankees any worse than did Massachusetts-born Chief Justice Hiram Warner of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He called them thieves, murderers, incendiaries, and all other endearing terms that his vocabulary had stored. And it was because of their depredations in Georgia under Sherman and Wilson; and incidentally because they twice hanged and persecuted Justice Warner, leaving him for dead with a noose around his neck and piles of leaves and trash around and over him to burn his body. The heat of the fire revived him sufficiently to enable him to crawl back to his home nearby, where his only daughter was helplessly ill and in his care.

As an evidence of the history that is unfamiliar to many Georgians and that should be printed and preserved, it is only necessary to tell the story of Chief Justice Warner, who operated a school three years at Sparta, read law, became one of the judges of the first Supreme Court of Georgia, and was twice chief justice, and though he himself came from Massachusetts he was twice hanged by the neck at his home in Greenville, Meriwether county, and was left to be burned on a funeral pyre. He was thus the victim of Wilson's raiders, barn burners, and murderers, who were plundering Georgia. They heard that Judge Warner had a considerable supply of gold hidden somewhere on his plantation. They persecuted him in vain.

He was nineteen years old when he left Massachusetts headed for Sparta. He arrived on January 1, 1822, with twenty-five cents in his pocket. He had pawned his watch at Savannah to raise the price of transportation. He opposed Georgia's secession, but when she seceded he stood loyally by her. He was twice a member of the Georgia General Assembly, and once defeated for Congress the great Benjamin Harvey Hill. He resided at different times in Jones county, in Crawford county, in Talbot, and in Meriwether.

In Knoxville, Crawford county, he had a most unpleasant experience with the town bully, a man who hung around barrooms and boasted of his fighting ability. He assaulted and beat a frail main who afterwards employed Warner to prosecute the bully. Warner prosecuted in behalf of the victim, and in his speech to the jury pictured the bully as a coward and a disgrace to the community. The bully gathered his crowd and waited on the outside for Warner; then the bully called Warner a Yankee coward, afraid to fight, and Warner gave him an unexpected punch in the nose, spreading him flat on his back, and proceeded to administer a sound thrashing.

Warner was soon elected to the legislature from Crawford, and he was re-elected. He did many things to prove that while he was always anxious to avoid a fight, he feared nothing but the living God. He had one daughter who married a member of the Confederate army.

He was born in the town of Williamsburg, county of Hampshire, state of Massachusetts, October 29, 1802. He went to school there to a Mr. Thaxter, who afterwards came to Georgia to teach at Sparta, and gave young Warner a job as his assistant. After Thaxter left Sparta Warner continued to operate the school. In his declining years he longed for the scenes of his childhood and arranged to go back to his old home for a visit.

"Perhaps I can find someone who will remember me," he said, "and I am anxious to see the fields where I have helped my father grow crops, and to visit the old school house where I recited my lessons. The sight of these old places will satisfy my heart's craving."

He went, but suddenly he was back at the old home in Georgia.

"I saw nothing that I could recognize," he told a friend. "The whole face of the earth had been changed. The only person who noticed me at all was a burly, rude chap. He brushed against me in his haste and called back over his shoulder, 'Look out, old man.' I returned at once to Georgia."

He had blamed Wisconsin soldiers for his hanging and for the effort to burn his body because he could not produce gold for them, and he found in his old home state of Massachusetts the same cruel spirit. He said he was glad to get back to Georgia, his adopted mother state.

The full story of Hiram Warner's life and experiences was contained in a paper written by Hon. John W. Aiken of Cartersville, for the Georgia Bar Association in 1897. Judge Aiken's sister, Miss Sally Mae Aiken, is today librarian for the Washington Memorial Library, and is president of the Georgia Library Association

Montezuma, Ga., Georgian
March 11, 1937

Facts About Proposed Resettlement Project

It has reached our ears today that there has been and is being circulated through Macon county a petition which will be forwarded to our representative and Senators in Washington, which has as its object destroying the Resettlement Project for Macon couny.

The undersigned, after carefully considering this project and obtaining all trustworthy information available is convinced that the opposition to this project is not thoroughly informed on its full meaning to our county. It is so easy for unfounded prejudicial statements to be circulated and believed. All parties participating in its spread being absolutely honest and sincere, yet prompted in their actions by a misinterpretation of the object of the project.

This proposed project, has under option 11,000 acres of land in the Eastern part of Macon County. The price stated in these options are satisfactory to the present owners of these lands. The majority of the lands are now under mortgage. The Government will pay for these lands approximately one quarter of a million dollars. This money will go to Macon county citizens, except the amount that goes into the extinguishment of the mortgages and it will pay the debts of Macon county citizens.

It is then the plan to subdivide these lands to small farms of from 50 to 100 acres each. Each farm will then have erected a residence barn, outhouses and have a well and all of its acreage under fence This expenditure of improving the lands by fences and buildings, will cost another quarter million, the large majority of which will go into the purchase of products in this county and the employment of labor from this county.

It is then the plan of the Government to select Negro families and under strict Government supervision try them out for one or more years as tenants, eventually selling to those who prove capable and trustworthy and removing those that are thriftless.

The plan provides for the equipment of proper and adequate school facilities on this project and the placing of health supervision and Home Demonstration education.

Does Macon county need anything more than to have its large acreage divided into small farms? We can work for manufacturing plants all we wish; but Macon county is an agricultural county, its one lack is small farms, properly operated. Every farmer on this proposed project will have Government financial backing, thus lightening the load of local financial institutions.

When the Federal Government has selected our county as one in which to establish a Model Farm Colony at a cost of more than a half million dollars, will we through inadvised and uninformed disgruntals, permit the same to be lost? Will we allow the OLD "NIGGER" CRY to once more stand in the way of progress? Sixty percent of Macon County's population is colored. The Federal Government in all of the Black Belt could find no more appropriate county in which to establish a Negro unit. If they had established a white unit here, they would have to import white families to place on it and export the Negroes removed from these lands to other sections.,

We cannot conceive how any person who has seen the Macon county Negro tenant working a blind mule or a steer, with only pieces of broken equipment, insufficient fertilizers, a minimum of food for his family and feed for his stock, butcher our lands and impoverish those who finance him—we repeat we cannot conceive how anyone could object to replacing these undesirable conditions with what the experts term "Model Farming Conditions."

The writer has no personal interest in the Resettlement Project for this county. He does not own one foot of land that will be included in it: but has taken this means of expressing his views because of the large number of interested citizens who have requested him to do so.

Respectfully,
BENJAMIN F. NEAL

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
March 26, 1937

Give Negroes a Chance

Macon county is divided on the proposal to establish a federal resettlement area for Negro farmers near Montezuma. Peach county recently rejected the project near Fort Valley, but the people around Montezuma believed it would be a good thing for the county of Macon and for all concerned.

It is pleasing to note the respectful manner in which the opponents refer to each other.

Each side recognizes the high character of the men on the opposing side; and their difference is merely in viewpoint. The counter-petitioners suggest that the federal government can help the Negroes by lending them money at low interest and on long time, making such loans available for members of both races in need of rehabilitation. There would be no community of interests. Each borrower would act individually.

This suggestion indicates that the petitioners are not opposed to the improvement of the Negro's condition; and do not wish to see him held in abject poverty; they merely want to avoid grouping them.

But it is contended that this plan will not work, although it has been tried many times by white neighbors. Crop loans and farm loans have been made from neighboring towns, and something went wrong. The landless farmer became poorer and poorer, until finally the landed farmer also went broke trying to make money out of him. A penniless man is not a good prospect for any business.

And the people to be helped in the resettlement undertaking are penniless. There seems to be but one way to get them started again, and that is to supervise their operations. Left to themselves they will plunge in to raise cash crops, while depending on somebody else to raise their food. Directed by the government, they will be required first to provide for their food and feed Irwinville Farms tell the story. In the first two years there, the government has collected more than 75 per cent of the money advanced to the white farmers. But supervision did it. A cow, a sow, some chickens and a garden were the first consideration. After getting food the farmer could raise cash crops, and he did it; cleared money, and lived better.

The Macon county lands are unsurpassed anywhere in the world, and the people of Macon county have no superiors; no county can boast finer Negroes than are to be found in Macon county. Wherever the Negro in the South has been given a showing he has proved himself worthy of confidence and encouragement. And it is gratifying to note that the people in Macon county, where the Negro is so well known and understood, have no desire to keep him in a state of despair. The differences on the resettlement idea seem to be confined to the question of supervision or no supervision. Supervision has won most victories on the farm. Farming without supervision has not been successful even in such a wonderful area as Macon county.

NEGRO RESETTLEMENT ASSURED

Announcement is made at Montezuma that all of the lands [illegible] Negro resettlement have been accepted by the government, and the establishing of the Negroes on the lands will begin as quickly as possible. Eleven thousand acres are included in the project.

Various organizations in Montezuma enthusiastically approved the plan and worked for its success, but a few people circulated a petition and secured many signatures. The petition pointed out various objections, but the plan was accepted, and the government authorities say that matters are in thoroughly satisfactory shape.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
July 5, 1937

BYRD DEPLORES WASTE IN U. S.

Cites High Figures of Homestead Cost

Washington, July 5 (AP)—Senator Byrd (D.-Va.) charged today that there is "sinful and absurd waste" in the homestead projects of the resettlement administration. The waste, he said, will "approach a national scandal."

Byrd, advocate of government economy, long has been a critic of the model rural and suburban communities developed under Rexford G. Tugwell, former undersecretary of agriculture.

He announced he had optained from the general accounting office figures showing the Greenbelt project in Maryland will cost $16,182 per unit for 880 units; the Jersey homestead project at Highstown, N. J., $20,163 per unit for 200 units, and the Newport News, Va., homesteads for negroes, $9,233 per unit for 158 units.

"Much money has been wasted in the name of emergency," Byrd asserted. "What emergency exists necessitating the construction at government expense of homes at $20,000? The average value, by government statistics, of all the homes in American cities, is $4,400."

"This scheme, as administered," he continued, "is without a particle of common sense and it takes first prize in wanton waste, even in this era when the lavishness of public spending has dulled our consciousness to ordinary extravagance."

Federal Funds-1937

Tuskegee Re-Settlement Area Project.
6

MACON CO. PROJECT

Re-Settlement Area to be Flint River Farms

MONTEZUMA, Ga., May 20.—Robert W. Hudgens, director of the resettlement activities in Region 5, announced today that the name of the resettlement project in Macon county, Ga., has been authorized as Flint River farm. This project was formerly called Fort Valley Farms.

Authority for this change in name was included in a letter from Dr. W. W. Alexander, administrator, to Director Hudgens and action is being taken to have this name officially recorded.

Director Hudgens states that this name seems well chosen as the site of this resettlement project is adjacent to the Flint River in Macon county.

Approximately 10,000 acres are included in the project area and present plans provide for the establishment of 110 families on as many units.

Two-horse farm units, approximating 80 acres each, are planned More than half of the acreage will be tillable and the remainder will provide pasture development and forest products.

There are 45 houses now located on this project which will be repaired and remodeled where necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of these families. Additional houses will be built, bringing the number of completed farm units to the authorized total of 110.

Repairing and building of the houses, fences, land clearing, and other improvements will be accomplished by the farm families selected to occupy these units.